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NO. 1.

HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

Hamilton Rowan Gamble was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 29th, 1798. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland to the Colony of Pennsylvania in 1753, but after a few years returned to his native land. His eldest son, however, returned to America prior to the Revolution, and served conspicuously as an engineer in the American army during the war. Subsequently he became a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, occupying the chair of Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania. A younger son, Joseph, was born in Ireland, after the father returned there. He was the father of the subject of this article. His wife was Anne Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, of the Strath, Ireland. They arrived and settled in Virginia in 1784. There were seven children born to them; the youngest of whom was Hamilton Rowan Gamble. From this Hibernian strain, doubtless, came that rich vein of genuine humor which, now and then, in conversation enlivened as a glad sunbeam his serious face, and often flashed out in his speeches relieving the severity of his logic.

His academic education was completed at Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward County. He studied law; and

such were his precocity and development that by the time he reached his majority he had been admitted to the bar in three states. At first he went to Tennessee; but becoming attracted to St. Louis he arrived there in 1818, and became deputy circuit clerk under his elder brother Archibald Gamble. The spirit of adventure and enterprise being strong in him he went farther west, and located at Old Franklin, the county seat of Howard County, which at that time comprised more than one-half of the territory of the State. By the force of specific ascendancy he soon became Prosecuting Attorney of that vast jurisdiction. In that capacity he early displayed a conspicuous quality of his character, a conscientious sense of duty. If he discovered that the person charged with the commission of an offense was not guilty, or that the evidence against him was not satisfactory to his honest mind, he did not hesitate to ask leave to enter a nolle, or suggest to the jury a verdict of not guilty. And this was characteristic of his whole private and public life,—inculcating the aphorism that success won at the sacrifice of justice is dishonor.

There is a tradition, vouched for by Hon. James O. Broadhead, as coming second handed from Judge Abiel Leonard, that while Gamble, Leonard and John R. French were "young limbs of the law" at Old Franklin, French and some one, whose name is forgotten, agreed to fight a duel. Gamble and Leonard were the seconds. The party rode horse back across the State to Louisiana, Pike County, near the selected place for the deadly encounter, known then as Chenal Ecarti, on the Mississippi River. All stopped at an old hostelry, wearied with the trip, and sought rejuvenation in that elixir that either makes friends or enemies of those who touch glasses. They stood elbow to elbow and man to man as the glasses clicked together; and as their hearts warmed their hands clasped in friendship, and the duel was indefinitely postponed.

When Frederick Bates became Governor of the State young Gamble was selected as Secretary, which took him to St. Charles, then the seat of Government. Governor Bates

soon thereafter died, whereupon Mr. Gamble returned to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law. There meeting Miss Coalter, of Columbia, South Carolina, he wooed and was accepted, and they were married at the old homestead in November, 1827. The bride's father was a distinguished South Carolinian. His daughters must have possessed rare charms of person and character, for others of them wedded such men as Edward Bates, of St. Louis, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, Chancellor Harper, and Dr. Means, brother of Governor Means, of South Carolina, himself a leading planter and citizen of the Commonwealth.

Such were his attainments and qualities that in a short time he stood at the forefront of a bar that could boast of such members as Thomas H. Benton, Henry S. Geyer, and David Barton, United States Senators, Mathias McGirk and Robert Wash, afterwards members of the Supreme Court, and his brother-in-law, Edward Bates, afterwards Attorney General of the United States; and he was the peer of after-comers, greater lawyers than they. All of whom found Gamble, at Nisi or before the higher courts, a most formidable competitor; always to be feared and respected for his surpassing ability and tact.

His distinctive attainments and judicial temper commended him for a place on the Supreme bench of the State, to which he was elected, receiving an unprecedented majority although in politics he was of the minority party. He took his seat in that court in 1851. There was then no office of Chief Justice, but his associates voted him the presidency of the court. His first opinion appears on the first page of the 15th and his last in the 20th volume of the Supreme Court reports. Although his career on the bench was short his opinions built for him an enduring monument as an eminent jurist. Owing to increasing ill health he resigned in November, 1854. Returning to St. Louis he seldom appeared thereafter in the Nisi courts, but occasionally in important causes before the higher courts of the State and Nation.

By his good business sense and the income from his profession he accumulated a considerable fortune, sufficient to enable him to seek rest from the hard life of the lawyer, and to give attention to his impaired health. In order to find that surcease, and with a view to the supervision of the education of his children he took up a temporary residence near Norristown, Pennsylvania; where he pursued his reading of the best literature, and the study of the history and science of government and political economy. He was not a politician, in the ordinary sense of the term. But he was an observant student of the ebb and flow of the tides of State and National affairs, the undercurrents and trend of public opinion. Few men possessed more familiarity with the history of the country in its passage through the Colonial epoch into the formation of the federal Union. He knew the phases and import of every article and section of the federal Constitution. He was familiar with the interpretations and applications given it by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the **rationale** of every decision touching its meaning and operation. He went deep into the science and philosophy of our form of government, State and National. So that when the great crisis of the impending civil war came, which was to test the capacity of the Constitution in peace and war, and to solve the problem of the dependence of the federal Union on the will of each of the States to the federation, naturally enough his constituency at home, representing the vital interests of the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley, turned to the Sage in retirement at Norristown, and appealed to him to represent them in the Convention called by the state legislature to convene at the Capital on February 28th, 1861, to consider the relations of the State to the Federal Union. While a sense of duty to himself and his family made desirable his restful, quiet life in a distant peaceful State, he, doubtless, recalled the sentiment of the Old Roman patriot: *necesse est ut eam non ut vivam*, and he heeded that call, receiving the almost unanimous vote of his Senatorial District.

In some respects that convention was the most remarkable

body of men that ever assembled in the State. With few exceptions, they were not of the class usually found in legislature, or popular assemblages. They were grave, thoughtful, discreet, educated men, profoundly impressed with the great responsibilities of their position. Among them were ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, ex-Governors, ex-Congressmen, ex-State Senators and Representatives, leading lawyers, farmers, merchants, bankers, and retired business men, representing the varied, vital interests of the communities. No impartial, intelligent man can look over the debates of that body, extending over two years and more, without being deeply impressed with the idea of their tremendous intellectual power and sense of moral, patriotic obligation.

True it is, that there were to be seen and heard among them the siren voice of the politician of low degree, "big with vacuity"—self seeking partisans. But I recall the visable effect of Judge Gamble's rebuke, when under provocation from a noisome, inveterate talker, he said:

"What should be the object of each one of us? Is it to represent a party connected with the administration of the Federal Government, or opposed to it? Is it for the purpose of representing any of the defunct political parties that have passed from the stage of action? We have nothing to do with them. We came here and are to act with reference to no question that concerns them or their past history, their future resuscitation or domination in this State. We are to act for the people of the State of Missouri in reference to their interest, their honor, in reference to the perpetuation of the blessings we have so long enjoyed,—as long as we have trod the soil of Missouri. If, Sir, there be a feeling that one is to obtain a triumph over the other, certainly the only triumph now worthy of attainment, is that of being found more faithful than others in discharge of duties devolving upon us." (1)

1. Proceedings of the Missouri State Convention held at Jefferson City, July, 1861, p. 73.

There were some great speeches made before that Convention, dealing with the character of the federal Union, the relations of the respective States thereto, and the lawful right of one of them without the consent of others to withdraw, *ad libitum*, from the Union. Judge Gamble never made a set speech. He disliked mere meretricious display, in which self is never lost sight of. He was, indeed, what Rufus Choate termed a thing most rare, "a reasonable, modest, learned man." He was not an orator, in the popular sense. His eloquence was that masterful logic, deep, sincere earnestness, that overwhelms sophistry and convinces intelligent judgment. No art of the adversary could deflect him from the objective point under consideration. He stuck with pertinacious energy to the facts and law that controlled, and struck hard at the gnarled knots in the way.

There was one position, especially taken by Judge Gamble and Willard P. Hall, respecting the action to be declared by the Convention at its first session, which profoundly impressed all. It could not be better expressed than in the succinct summary of Hall's remarks on the occasion of taking the oath of office as Lieutenant Governor:

"I believe, gentlemen, that to Missouri Union is peace and disunion is war. I believe that today Missouri could be as peaceful as Illinois, if her citizens had recognized their obligations to the Constitution and laws of their country. Whatever might be said by citizens of other States, certainly Missouri has no right to complain of the General Government. I believe it to be a fact that there is no law of a general character upon your statutes that has been enacted since Missouri came into the Union, but has received the vote and support of the representatives of the State. Whatever we have asked from the government of the United States has been given to us most cheerfully. We asked a liberal land policy and we got it; we asked grants for our railroads and we got them; we asked for a fugitive

slave law and it was given to us; we asked that our peculiar views in reference to the finances of the country should be regarded, and even that was granted. In short, if the people of this State had the whole control of the Federal Government, if there had been but one State in the Union, the very policy which has been adopted by the General Government would have been adopted as best calculated to advance the interests of the State. * * * Notwithstanding the denunciations we sometimes hear against the Government of the United States and the assaults made upon it, I am free to admit, that when I reflect upon the history of this State, when I remember its humble origin,—upon the proud and exalted position it occupied but a few months ago, my affections do cluster around the government of my country. As a Missourian I desire no change in the political relations that exist between this State and the Government of the United States; and least of all, do I desire such a change as will throw her into the arms of those who have proved unfaithful to the high trust imposed upon them by a generous and confiding people.” (2)

When the convention disappointed the expectations of the authors of the legislative act calling it, by declining to pass an ordinance of secession, Governor Claib Jackson, as was then more than suspected and believed by well informed men, busied himself covertly with preparations to have his Legislature pass such an ordinance, and to be prepared with a military force to enforce its recognition. The developments of history, disclosed since the war, fully confirm that belief. When Frank Blair brought about the contretemps of the Camp Jackson maneuver, the Governor captured the President of the Convention, General Sterling Price, by making him commander of the Militia of the State; and with him and a ma-

2. Proceedings of the Missouri State Convention held at Jefferson City, July, 1861, p. 136.

majority of the Legislature and the heads of the executive departments, carrying off the great seal of the State, assembled at Neosho, and went through the form of passing an act of secession. Disbanding, the Governor and staff, with the Lieutenant Governor, with the seal of the State, went outside of the State, within the military lines under the flag of the Southern Confederacy, proclaiming that they were a part of the Confederacy. They could not return to the capital of Missouri without the risk of being arrested for treason.

The result was that the Convention, in session at the capitol found itself confronted with a most anomalous situation. The State treasury was depleted, and the Convention was left without the means of defraying its own expenses. There was no military force to protect the State in the condition of exposure to anarchy. The State was under martial law; and a German military commandant, with but crude ideas of civil government, was dominant at the State capital. Under the recent census the State was entitled to two additional representatives in the Congress of the United States, demanding a new apportionment of the Congressional districts, or a legislative enactment providing for the manner of securing such additional representation. The Legislature had disbanded without making any provision therefor.

What was the duty of the members of the Convention in such a conjuncture to the people of the State who had sent them to the capital to represent them? Were they to display the moral cowardice of those "who do not care what becomes of the Ship of State, so that they may save themselves in the cockpit of their own fortune," or should they first save the State, and leave their action to the sober judgment of posterity? They chose the latter course.

Naturally enough the few favoring secession or nothing, and others in sympathy with the absent State officials, desiring that nothing should be done conflicting with the mere theory of their official existence, vigorously opposed any action of the Convention other than an adjournment sine die. The opposition was led principally, in so far as talking was

concerned, by Uriel Wright of St. Louis, who had come to the Convention as an unconditional Unionist; and at its first session had made a three days' speech in opposition to the whole theory of secession, minimizing the grievances of the seceding States, with a force of eloquence that enthused, beyond description, the entire Convention, including the presiding officer, General Price, who while with dignity seeking to repress the applause of the galleries, said to me on adjournment, in walking to the old Planter's House where we boarded: "That speech was so fine I too felt like applauding." But alas, for the infirmity of great geniuses, Wright was carried off of his high pedestal by the small incident of the Camp Jackson affair, and came to the July session of the Convention anxious to display the usual zeal of the new convert. So he turned loose the whole vocabulary of his invective against everything and everybody pro-Union. To my conception he was the most brilliant orator of the State, with a vast wealth of historical, political and literary information. Like a very tragedian he bestrode the platform, and with the harmony of accent and emphasis he charmed like a siren. But he was unsteady in judgment, unstable in conviction and inconsistent of purpose. And, therefore, was wanting in that moral force that holds and leads thoughtful men. His rhetoric went into thin air before the severe logic and more sincere eloquence of such men as Judge Gamble, the two brothers, William A. and Willard P. Hall, John B. Henderson and James O. Broadhead.

The arguments advanced in favor of the power of the Convention to establish a Provisional government to meet the emergency may be summarized as follows: The Convention called for by the Legislature was elected by popular vote of the people. Under our form of representative government when such delegates met they were as the whole people of the State assembled. Insofar as concerned the domestic, local affairs and policy of the State, the people were all powerful to make and unmake, bind and unbind, so long as they maintained a government Republican in form, and not in conflict with the Federal constitution. The only recognizable limita-

tion upon its power was to be found in the terms of the legislative enactment calling it.

In anticipation and expectation of the framers of the act, that an Ordinance of secession would be adopted, they sought to invest the Convention with most plenary powers, in order to meet the requirements of the new, extraordinary conditions likely to arise, both from without and within the State. Accordingly the Convention was authorized not only to take consideration of the existing relations between the government of the United States and the governments and people of the different States, but also "the government and people of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded." So that the Convention during its deliberations found civil government in the State paralyzed, without a head, society unprotected by the arm of the State, disorder and confusion fast spreading over it like a pall of anarchy. It was the deliberate judgment of the great majority that it was neither extra-constitutional, usurpatory, nor without the recognized law of public necessity, that it should provide a Provisional Government, *ad interim*.

The first step in this work of conservation was to provide for an executive head. And no higher evidence of the conservative impulses of the Convention could be furnished than the fact of its designation of Hamilton R. Gamble as Governor and Willard P. Hall as Lieutenant Governor. Where could have been found two wiser, safer, more prudent, unselfish men? Their very names were a rainbow of promise to the sorely vexed and perplexed people of the State. With unflinching energy, consummate ability and unfaltering courage Governor Gamble set his face and all the aids he could command to the work of restoring order, lawful process, and peace within the borders of the commonwealth.

That in that endeavor and purpose he and his coadjutors should have encountered opposition and criticism from the very element he so earnestly strove to protect excited wonder

among thoughtful, good citizens at the time; and in the light of experience it now seems anomalous. There were two extremes in the State. One was the impracticable theorists, who rather than accept deliverance from any source other than the Claib Jackson defunct government, would accept anarchy. The other was the inflamed Radicals, who preferred the substitution of military for civil government, so long as under its bloody reign they could make reprisals and reek personal spites upon an unarmed class who had incurred their dislike. In other words, they preferred a condition of disorder and confusion as more favorable to rapine, plunder and persecution. The very determined policy of the Gamble administration to extend protection to noncombatants, to life, liberty and property, was made the slogan of the rapidly recruiting forces of radicalism that "the Gamble Government" was but another name for Southern Sympathy. This feeling was ingeniously communicated to the Secretary of War, Stanton, whose motto seemed to be *aut Caesar aut Nihil*.

Between the two factions, the one denying on every occasion the lawful authority of his administration, and, therefore, yielding him not even needed moral support, and the other demanding non-interference with predatory warfare and reprisals on "Rebel Sympathizers," to say nothing of the machinations of ambitious politicians, his soul was sorely vexed and tried. But with a fortitude as sublime as his moral courage he never hesitated nor halted in waging, with all the force and resources at his command, an uncompromising war on outlawry, no matter under what guise it masqueraded or under what banner it despoiled. He believed in liberty with law and government without unnecessary oppression.

Criticism was made by some of the action of the Convention in taking upon itself the exercise of the legislative function, in repealing some enactments of the Jackson Legislature, and in declaring some new statutory provisions. On its face the criticism seemed plausible, inasmuch as it could not be said that it was in the contemplation of the Jackson Legislature that the Convention would undo its legislation, and that

the power to legislate was not expressed, *ipsissime verbis*, in the call. The answer to which was and is that the grant of power to do certain things carries with it by implication all the reasonable agencies and instrumentalities for effectuating the exercise of it. So when the Convention was authorized by the creative act to adopt such measures as to it seemed demanded to vindicate the sovereignty of the State and afford protection to its people, the Convention when it met, clothed with the functions of the whole people under so broad provisions, was empowered to put out of the way obstructive acts and to substitute such as were deemed essential to accomplish the great objects it was commissioned to compass. This the Convention did, provisionally, until such time as the people could in the customary manner hold elections and elect a legislative body; which the Convention authorized and encouraged.

The State was without representation in the Senate at Washington. The two Senators theretofore elected by the Legislature, Truston Polk of St. Louis and Waldo P. Johnson of Osceola, when the war began, seceded to take sides with the Confederacy. Governor Gamble designated for one of the vacancies Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, who was a member of the Convention, in whom he recognized such sterling qualities of mind and staunch patriotism as to make him a safe depository of such a trust in such a crisis. In the temporary absence from the State of Governor Gamble, Lieutenant Governor Hall designated John B. Henderson, another distinguished member of the Convention, to fill the other vacant seat in the Senate. His career in the Senate vindicated the wisdom of the appointment.

Oppressed with the heavy burdens of such an office, under such conditions, and weakened physically with increasing ill health, Governor Gamble tendered his resignation to the Convention in 1863, and begged that it be accepted. But so profoundly impressed was the Convention with the supreme importance to the welfare of the State that he should continue his great work, it implored him to withdraw the resignation.

I can yet see his palid face, furrowed with the ravages of care and disease, his hair like burnished silver, his eyes aglow with the fire of martyrdom, his voice so mellow, yet perfectly modulated, as he stood before the Convention and said: "Your will be done not mine." With the harness chafing and bearing hard upon his wasting frame he went on to his death, January 31st, 1864, lamented and honored at his funeral as I have never before or since witnessed in this State.

That the Convention which called into existence the Provisional Government committed mistakes, in the way of exercise of power in certain directions, in the light which time throws upon the actions of men, may be conceded. But, as was well said by a great jurist: "No argument can be drawn from the wisdom that comes after the fact." As applied to little profit as a future guide, as the occasion for its use will never arise again, we trust.

The fact, however, remains that the Convention kept the State firmly lashed to her constitutional moorings in the Union; that the Provisional Government sought, with large measure of success, to give the people civil in lieu of military government, the reign of law for lawlessness, order for disorder. It opened the courts of justice, and gave the people the process of law in place of the Praetorian guard. It collected and husbanded the State and county revenues; and maintained the sovereignty of the State and its harmonious relation to the general civil government by providing for its representation in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

As the commander of one of the ten Regiments Governor Gamble induced President Lincoln to organize in the State, as arm of the Union army, I was frequently brought into official relations with him. I bear testimony that he was one of the purest minded, most unselfish and wisest of men, a sincere patriot and Christian gentleman.

There are now only four survivors of that memorable Convention: General John B. Henderson, Judge Elijah Norton, Colonel William T. Leper and myself.

When the reins of government fell from the nerveless hands of Governor Gamble they were taken up by Lieutenant Governor Hall, than whom no safer man lived. He was a great lawyer, familiar with the conditions and needs of the State, and possessed the ability to provide for and the courage to demand them.

How blessed the Commonwealth, to have had the services of such Magistrates; and how the people should cherish their memory!

JNO. F. PHILIPS.

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

TRAVELS IN MISSOURI AND THE SOUTH.

Notes by F. A. Sampson.

In "Astoria" Washington Irving describes the expedition by land from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast, undertaken by the American Fur Company of which John Jacob Astor was the leading member, which expedition was organized in St. Louis in 1810. Of St. Louis the author says: (1)

"It possessed a motely population, composed of the Creole descendants of the original French colonists; the keen traders from the Atlantic States; the backwoodsmen of Kentucky and Tennessee; the Indian and half-breeds of the prairies; together with a singular aquatic race, that had grown up from the navigation of the rivers—the 'boatmen of the Mississippi'; who possessed habits, manners and almost a language, peculiarly their own, and strongly technical. They, at that time, were extremely numerous, and conducted the chief navigation and commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi, as the voyageurs did of the Canadian waters; but, like them, their consequence and characteristics are rapidly vanishing before the all-pervading intrusion of steamboats.

"The old French houses engaged in the Indian trade had gathered round them a train of dependents, mongrel Indians, and mongrel Frenchmen, who had intermarried with Indians. These they employed in their various expeditions by land and water. Various individuals of other countries had, of late years, pushed the trade further into the interior, to the upper waters of the Missouri, and had swelled the number of these hangers-on. Several of these traders had, two or three years

1. Astoria or anecdotes of an enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains. By Washington Irving. Chi. & N. Y. n. d., p. 106.

previously, formed themselves into a company, composed of twelve partners, with a capital of about forty thousand dollars, called the Missouri Fur Company; the object of which was, to establish posts along the upper part of the river, and monopolize the trade. The leading partner of this Company was Mr. Manual Lisa, a Spaniard by birth, and a man of bold and enterprising character, who had ascended the Missouri almost to its source, and made himself well acquainted and popular with several of its tribes. By his exertions, trading posts had been established, in 1808, in the Sioux country, and among the Aricara and Mandan tribes; and a principal one, under Mr. Henry, one of the partners, at the forks of the Missouri. This Company had in its employ about two hundred and fifty men, partly American hunters, and partly Creoles and Canadian voyageurs.

"All these circumstances combined to produce a population at St. Louis even more motley than that at Mackinaw. Here were to be seen, about the river banks, the hectoring, extravagant, bragging boatmen of the Mississippi, with the gay, grimacing, singing, good-humored Canadian voyageurs. Vagrant Indians, of various tribes, loitered about the streets. Now and then a stark Kentucky hunter, in leather hunting-dress, with a rifle on shoulder and knife in belt, strode along. Here and there were new brick houses and shops, just set up by bustling, driving and eager men of traffic from the Atlantic States; while, on the other hand, the old French mansions, with open casements, still retained the easy, indolent air of the original colonists; and now and then the scraping of a fiddle, a strain of an ancient French song, or the sound of billiard balls, showed that the happy Gallie turn for gayety and amusement still lingered about the place.

"Such was the St. Louis at the time of Mr. Hunt's arrival there, and the appearance of a new fur company, with ample funds at its command, produced a strong sensation among the Indian traders of the place, and awakened keen jealousy and opposition on the part of the Missouri Company. Mr. Hunt proceeded to strengthen himself against all competition. For

this purpose, he secured to the interests of the Association another of those enterprising men, who had been engaged in individual traffic with the tribes of the Missouri. This was a Mr. Joseph Miller, a gentleman well educated and well informed, and of a respectable family of Baltimore. He had been an officer in the army of the United States, but had resigned in disgust, on being refused a furlough, and had taken to trapping beaver and trading among the Indians. He was easily induced by Mr. Hunt to join as a partner, and was considered by him, on account of his education and acquirements, and his experience in Indian trade, a valuable addition to the Company. Other arrangements were made for a quick departure, and forming a winter camp as far up the river as they could go that fall.

"Accordingly, on the twenty-first of October he took his departure from St. Louis. His party was distributed in three boats. One was the barge which he had brought from Mackinaw; another was of a larger size, such as was formerly used in navigating the Mohawk river, and known by the generic name of the Schenectody barge; the other was a large keel boat, at that time the grand conveyance on the Mississippi.

"In this way they set out from St. Louis, in buoyant spirits, and soon arrived at the mouth of the Missouri. This vast river, three thousand miles in length, and which, with its tributary streams, drains such an immense extent of country, was as yet but casually and imperfectly navigated by the adventurous bark of the fur trader, a steamboat had never yet stemmed its turbulent current. Sails were but of casual assistance, for it required a strong wind to conquer the force of the stream. The main dependence was on bodily strength and manual dexterity. The boats, in general, had to be propelled by oars and setting poles, or drawn by the hand and grappling hooks from one root or overhanging tree to another; or towed by the long cordelle, or towing line, where the shores were sufficiently clear of woods and thickets to permit the men to pass along the banks.

"During this slow and tedious progress, the boat would be exposed to frequent danger from floating trees and great masses of driftwood, or to be impaled upon snags and sawyers; that is to say, sunken trees, presenting a jagged or pointed end above the surface of the water. As the channel of the river frequently shifted from side to side, according to the bends and sand banks, the boat had, in the same way, to advance in a zigzag course. Often a part of the crew would have to leap into the water at the shallows, and wade along with the towing line, while their companions on board toilsomely assisted with oar and setting pole. Sometimes the boat would seem to be retained motionless, as if spell-bound, opposite some point round which the current set with violence, and where the utmost labor scarce effected any visible progress.

"On these occasions it was that the merits of the Canadian voyageurs came into full action. Patient of toil, not to be disheartened by impediments and disappointments, fertile in expedients, and versed in every mode of humoring and conquering the wayward current, they would ply every exertion, sometimes in the boat, sometimes on shore, sometimes in the water, however cold; always alert, always in good humor; and should they at any time flag or grow weary, one of their popular boat songs, chanted by a veteran oarsman, and responded to in chorus, acted as a never-failing restorative.

"By such assiduous and persevering labor they made their way about four hundred and fifty miles up the Missouri, by the 16th of November, to the mouth of the Nodowa (2) as this was a good hunting country, and as the season was rapidly advancing, they determined to establish their winter quarters at this place; and, in fact two days after they had come to a halt, the river closed just above their encampment."

Here the party was joined by Mr. Robert McLellan a man who had distinguished himself in the Indian wars under General Wayne; also by John Day, a Virginian, who had for some years been in the employ of western traders. The

2. This was the present Nodaway river. In Bradbury's work it is called Naduet.

country around the place of encampment abounded in deer and wild turkeys, and provisions were abundant. From this place Mr. Hunt returned to St. Louis, to obtain an interpreter, acquainted with the language of the Sioux, and also additional hunters. He started on foot January 11, 1810; at Fort Osage, one hundred and fifty miles below, he bought two horses, and with two men, proceeded to St. Louis, where he arrived January 20th. Of his work then the author says:

"The greatest difficulty was to procure the Sioux interpreter. There was but one man to be met with at St. Louis who was fitted for the purpose, but to secure him would require much management. The individual in question was a half-breed, named Pierre Dorion; and as he figures hereafter in this narrative, and is, withal, a striking specimen of the hybrid race on the frontier, we shall give a few particulars concerning him. Pierre was the son of Dorion, the French interpreter, who accompanied Messrs. Lewis and Clarke in their famous exploring expedition across the Rocky mountains, old Dorion was one of those French creoles, descendants of the ancient Canadian stock, who abound on the western frontier, and amalgamate or cohabit with the savages. He had sojourned among various tribes, and perhaps left progeny among them all; but his regular or habitual wife was a Sioux squaw. By her he had a hopeful brood of half-breed sons, of whom Pierre was one. The domestic affairs of old Dorion were conducted on the true Indian plan. Father and sons would occasionally get drunk together, and then the cabin was a scene of ruffian brawl and fighting, in the course of which the old Frenchman was apt to get soundly belabored by his mongrel offspring. In a furious scuffle of the kind, one of the sons got the old man upon the ground, and was on the point of scalping him. "Hold! my son," cried the old fellow, in imploring accents, "you are too brave, too honorable to scalp your father!" This last appeal touched the French side of the half-breed's heart so he suffered the old man to wear his scalp unharmed.

* * * *

"The moment it was discovered by Mr. Lisa that Pierre Dorion was in treaty with the new and rival association, he endeavored by threats as well as by promises, to prevent his engaging in their service. His promises might, perhaps, have prevailed; but his threats, which related to the whiskey debt, only served to drive Pierre into the opposite ranks. Still, he took advantage of this competition for his services to stand out Mr. Hunt on the most advantageous terms, and, after a negotiation of nearly two weeks, capitulated to serve in the expedition, as hunter and interpreter, at the rate of three hundred dollars a year, two hundred of which were to be paid in advance.

"When Mr. Hunt had got everything ready for leaving St. Louis new difficulties arose. * * * Even Pierre Dorion, at the last moment, refused to enter the boat until Mr. Hunt consented to take his squaw and two children on board also. * * *

"Among the various persons who were to proceed up the Missouri with Mr. Hunt, were two scientific gentlemen: one Mr. John Bradbury, (3) a man of mature age, but great enterprise and personal activity, who had been sent out by the Linnaean Society of Liverpool, to make a collection of American plants; the other, a Mr. Nuttall, likewise an Englishman, younger in years, who has since made himself known as the author of "Travels in Arkansas," and a work on the "Genera of American Plants." Mr. Hunt had offered them the protection and facilities of his party, in their scientific researches up the Missouri. As they were not ready to depart at the moment of embarkation, they put their trunks on board of the boat, but remained at St. Louis until the next day, for the arrival of the post intending to join the expedition at St. Charles, a short distance above the mouth of the Missouri.

3. Bradbury published an account of this expedition in "Travels in the Interior of America, in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811; including a description of Upper Louisiana, together with the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, with the Illinois and western territories, and containing remarks and observations useful to persons emigrating to these countries. Liverpool; 1817."

"The same evening, however, they learned that a writ had been issued against Pierre Dorion for his whiskey debt, by Mr. Lisa, as agent of the Missouri Company, and that it was the intention to entrap the mongrel linguist on his arrival at St. Charles. Upon hearing this, Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Nuttall set off a little after midnight, by land, got ahead of the boat as it was ascending the Missouri, before its arrival at St. Charles, and gave Pierre Dorion warning of the legal toil prepared to ensnare him. The knowing Pierre immediately landed and took to the woods, followed by his squaw laden with their paposes, and a large bundle containing their most precious effects, promising to rejoin the party some distance above St. Charles. There seemed little dependence to be placed upon promises of a loose adventurer of the kind, who was at the very time playing an evasive game with his former employers; who had already received two-thirds of his year's pay, and had his rifle on his shoulder, his family and worldly fortune at his heels, and the wild woods before him. There was no alternative, however, and it was hoped his pique against his old employers would render him faithful to his new ones.

"The party reached St. Charles in the afternoon, but the harpies of the law looked in vain for their expected prey. The boats resumed their course on the following morning, and had not proceeded far when Pierre Dorion made his appearance on shore. He was gladly taken on board, but he came without his squaw. They had quarrelled in the night; Pierre had administered the Indian discipline of the cudgel, whereupon she had taken to the woods, with their children and all their worldly goods. Pierre evidently was deeply grieved and disconcerted at the loss of his wife and his knapsack, wherefore Mr. Hunt dispatched one of the Canadian voyageurs in search of the fugitives; and the whole party, after proceeding a few miles further, encamped on an island to await his return. The Canadian rejoined the party, but without the squaw; and Pierre Dorion passed a solitary and anxious night, bitterly regretting his indiscretion in having exercised his conjugal authority so near home. Before daybreak, however, a well-

known voice reached his ears from the opposite shore. It was his repentant spouse, who had been wandering the woods all night in quest of the party, and had at length descried it by its fires. A boat was dispatched for her, the interesting family was once more united, and Mr. Hunt now flattered himself that his perplexities with Pierre Dorion were at an end.

* * * *

"On the afternoon of the third day, January 17th, the boats touched at Charette, one of the old villages founded by the original French colonists. Here they met Daniel Boone, the renowned patriarch of Kentucky, who had kept in the advance of civilization, and on the borders of the wilderness, still leading a hunter's life, though now in his eighty-fifth year. He had but recently returned from a hunting and trapping expedition, and had brought nearly sixty beaver skins as trophies of his skill. The old man was still erect in form, strong in limb, and unflinching in spirit, and as he stood on the river bank, watching the departure of an expedition destined to traverse the wilderness to the very shores of the Pacific, every probably felt a throb of his old pioneer spirit, impelling him to shoulder his rifle and join the adventurous band. Boone flourished several years after this meeting, in a vigorous old age, the Nestor of hunters and backwoodsmen; and died, full of sylvan honor and renown, in 1818, in his ninety-second year. (4)

"The next morning early, as the party were yet encamped at the mouth of a small stream, they were visited by another of those heroes of the wilderness, one John Colter, who had accompanied Lewis and Clark in their memorable expedition. He had recently made one of those vast internal voyages so char-

4. There are conflicting statements about the birth and death of Daniel Boone. The Missouri volume of the U. S. Biographical Dictionary, Ellis' Life of Boone, Hill's Life of Boone, and Bryan's Life as published in the Missouri Historical Review all give the date of his death as September 26, 1820, and the above date, and that given in Flint's Life of Boone is not correct. Flint gives the date of his birth as 1736; the Ellis and Hill, Feb. 11, 1735, the U. S. Biog. Dictionary, Oct. 22, 1734, and Bryan August 22, 1834. The last we take to be the correct date.

acteristic of this fearless class of men, and of the immense regions over which they hold their lonely wanderings; having come from the head-waters of the Missouri to St. Louis in a small canoe.

* * * *

"Continuing their progress up the Missouri, the party encamped, on the evening of the 21st of March, in the neighborhood of a little frontier village of French creoles. Here Pierre Dorion met with some of his old comrades, with whom he had a long gossip, and returned to the camp with rumors of bloody feuds between the Osages and the Ioways, or Ayaways, Potowatomies, Sioux, and Sawkees. Blood had already been shed, and scalps been taken. A war party, three hundred strong, were prowling in the neighborhood, others might be met with higher up the river; it behooved the travellers, therefore, to be upon their guard against robbery or surprise, for an Indian war party on the march is prone to acts of outrage.

"In consequence of this report, which was subsequently confirmed by further intelligence, a guard was kept up at night around the encampment, and they all slept on their arms. As they were sixteen in number, and well supplied with weapons and ammunition, they trusted to be able to give any marauding party a warm reception. Nothing occurred, however, to molest them on their voyage, and on the 8th of April, they came in sight of Fort Osage. On their approach the flag was hoisted on the fort, and they saluted it by a discharge of firearms. Within a short distance of the fort was an Osage village, the inhabitants of which, men, women and children, thronged down to the water side to witness their landing. One of the first persons they met on the river bank was Mr. Crooks, who had been down in a boat, with nine men, from the winter encampment at Nodowa, to meet them.

"They remained at Ft. Osage a part of three days, during which they were hospitably entertained at the garrison by Lieutenant Brownson, who held a temporary command. They were regaled also with a war-feast at the village; the Osage warriors having returned from a successful forage against the

Ioways, in which they had taken seven scalps. These were paraded on poles about the village, followed by the warriors decked out in all their savage ornaments, and hideously painted as if for battle.

"By the Osage warriors, Mr. Hunt and his companions were again warned to be on their guard in ascending the river, as the Sioux tribe meant to lay in wait and attack them.

"On the 10th of April they again embarked, their party being now augmented to twenty-six, by the addition of Mr. Crooks and his boat's crew. They had not proceeded far, however, when there was a great outcry from one of the boats; it was occasioned by a little domestic discipline in the Dorion family. The squaw of the worthy interpreter, it appeared, had been so delighted with the scalp-dance, and other festivities of the Osage village, that she had taken a strong inclination to remain there. This had been as strongly opposed by her liege lord, who had compelled her to embark. The good dame had remained sulky ever since, whereupon Pierre seeing no other mode of exorcising the evil spirit out of her, and being, perhaps, a little inspired by whiskey, had resorted to the Indian remedy of the cudgel, and, before his neighbors could interfere, had belabored her so soundly that there is no record of her having shown any refractory symptoms throughout the remainder of the expedition.

"For a week they continued their voyage, exposed to almost incessant rains. The bodies of drowned buffaloes floated past them in vast numbers; many had drifted upon the shore or against the upper ends of rafts and islands. These had attracted great flights of turkey-buzzards; some were banqueting on the carcasses, others were soaring far aloft in the sky, and others were perched on the trees, with their backs to the sun, and their wings stretched out to dry, like so many vessels in harbors, spreading their sails after a shower.

"The turkey-buzzard (vulture aura, or golden vulture), when on the wing, is one of the most specious and imposing of birds. Its flight in the upper regions of the air is really

sublime, extending its immense wings, and wheeling slowly and majestically to and fro seemingly without exerting a muscle or fluttering a feather, but moving by mere volition, and sailing on the bosom of the air as a ship upon the ocean. Usurping the empyreal realm of the eagle, he assumes for a time the post and dignity of that majestic bird, and often is mistaken for him by ignorant crawlers upon earth. It is only when he descends from the clouds to pounce upon carrion that he betrays his low propensities, and reveals his caitiff character. Near at hand he is a disgusting bird, ragged in plumage, base in aspect, and of loathsome odor.

"On the 17th of April Mr. Hunt arrived with his party at the station near the Nodowa River, where the main body had been quartered during the winter.

"The weather continued rainy and ungenial for some days after Mr. Hunt's return to Nodowa; yet spring was rapidly advancing and vegetation was putting forth with all its early freshness and beauty. The snakes began to recover from their torpor and crawl forth into day, and the neighborhood of the wintering house seems to have been much infested with them. Mr. Bradbury, in the course of his botanical researches, found a surprising number in a half torpid state, under flat stones upon the banks which overhung the cantonment, and narrowly escaped being struck by a rattle-snake, which started at him from a cleft in the rock, but fortunately gave him warning by its rattle.

"The pigeons too were filling the woods in vast migratory flocks. It is almost incredible to describe the prodigious flights of these birds in the western wildernesses. They appear absolutely in clouds, and move with astonishing velocity, their wings making a whistling sound as they fly. The rapid evolutions of these flocks, wheeling and shifting suddenly as if with one mind and one impulse; the flashing changes of color they present, as their backs, their breasts, or the under part of their wings are turned to the spectator, are singularly pleasing. When they alight, if on the ground, they cover whole acres at a time; if upon trees, the branches often break be-

neath their weight. If suddenly startled while feeding in the midst of a forest, the noise they make in getting on the wing is like the roar of a cataract or the sound of distant thunder.

"A flight of this kind, like an Egyptian flight of locusts, devours everything that serves for its food as it passes along. So great were the numbers in the vicinity of the camp that Mr. Bradbury, in the course of a morning's excursion, shot nearly three hundred with a fowling-piece. He gives a curious, though apparently a faithful, account of the kind of discipline observed in these immense flocks, so that each may have a chance of picking up food. As the front ranks must meet with the greatest abundance, and the rear ranks must have scanty picking, the instant a rank finds itself the hindmost it rises in the air, flies over the whole flock, and takes its place in the advance. The next rank follows in its course, and thus the last is continually becoming first, and all by turns have a front place at the banquet.

"The rains having at length subsided, Mr. Hunt broke up the encampment and resumed his course up the Missouri.

"The party now consisted of nearly sixty persons; of whom five were partners; one, John Reed, was a clerk; forty were Canadian "voyageurs," of "engages," and there were several hunters. They embarked in four boats, one of which was of a large size, mounting a swivel and two howitzers. All were furnished with masts and sails, to be used when the wind was sufficiently favorable and strong to overpower the current of the river. Such was the case for the first four or five days, when they were wafted steadily up the stream by a strong southeaster.

"Their encampments at night were often pleasant and picturesque; on some beautiful bank beneath spreading trees, which afforded them shelter and fuel. The tents were pitched, the fires made and the meals prepared by the voyageurs, and many a story was told, and joke passed, and song sung, round the evening fire. All, however, were asleep at an early hour. Some under the tents, others wrapped in blankets before the

fire, or beneath the trees; and some few in the boats and canoes.

"On the 28th they breakfasted on one of the islands which lie at the mouth of the Nebraska or Platte river, the largest tributary of the Missouri, and about six hundred miles above its confluence with the Mississippi. * * * *

They were now beyond the limits of the present state of Missouri. and we leave them to pursue their course to the Pacific coast.

At a later date, Washington Irving made a trip through Missouri, and the *Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boon's Lick Advertiser* had the following notice of him: (5) "Washington Irving. This gentleman arrived in Columbia on Wednesday the 19th inst. and remained here until the next day, when he resumed his journey for the Osage country. From the notice in one of the St. Louis papers, announcing his arrival there, that he was on his way to the Upper Mississippi, we did not anticipate the honor of seeing him here. His destination, however, for the present at least, is different. He expressed the greatest surprise and admiration of what he had already seen of Missouri—having previously formed different views of the country. In his manners, Mr. Irving is unostentatious, affable and gentlemanly. He will no doubt acquire a valuable fund of materials in his progress, for interesting works or sketches, which, ere long, we may have the gratification of perusing."

The fullest account of this trip given by him is in a letter to a friend in Europe, which was published in the *London Athenaeum*, reprinted in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and copied in the *Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boon's Lick Advertiser*, and from the files of this paper in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri we copy the letter, (6) which was not included in the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving by his nephew Pierre M. Irving:"

"Washington City, Dec. 18, 1832. I arrived here a few days since, from a tour of several months, which carried me

F. Sept. 29, 1832.

G. May 11, 1833.

far to the west, beyond the bounds of civilization.

"After I wrote to you in August, from I think Niagara, I proceeded with my agreeable fellow travelers, Mr. L. and Mr. P. (7) to Buffalo, and we embarked at Black Rock on Lake Erie. On board of the steamboat was Mr. E. one of the commissioners appointed by the government to superintend the settlement of the emigrant Indian tribes to the west of the Mississippi. He was on his way to the place of rendezvous, and on his invitation, we agreed to accompany him in his expedition. The offer was too tempting to be resisted. I should have an opportunity of seeing the remnants of those great Indian tribes which are now about to disappear as independent nations, or to be amalgamated under some new form of government. I should see those fine countries of the "far west," while still in a state of pristine wilderness, and behold herds of buffaloes scouring their native prairies, before they are driven beyond the reach of a civilized tourist.

"We, accordingly, traversed the centre of Ohio, and embarked in a steamboat at Cincinnati for Louisville, in Kentucky. Thence we descended the Ohio river in another steamboat, and ascended the Mississippi to St. Louis. Our voyage was prolonged by repeatedly running aground, in consequence of the lowness of the waters, and, on the first occasion we were nearly wrecked and sent to the bottom, by encountering another steamboat coming with all the impetus of a high pressure engine, and a rapid current. Fortunately, we had time to sheer a little so as to receive the blow obliquely, which carried away part of a wheel, and all the upper works on one side of the boat.

"From St. Louis I went to Fort Jefferson, about nine miles distant, to see Black Hawk, the Indian warrior, and his fellow prisoners—a forlorn crew, emaciated and dejected—the redoubtable chieftain himself, a meagre old man upwards of seventy. He has, however, a fine head, a Roman style of face, and a prepossessing countenance.

7. Mr. Chas. Joseph Latrobe and Count de Pourtales, the former of whom published "The Rambler in North America," 2 vols., London, 1832, in which he gives a full account of this trip.

"At St. Louis we bought horses for ourselves, and a covered wagon for our baggage, tents, provisions, etc., and traveled by land to Independence, a small frontier hamlet of log houses, situated between two and three hundred miles up the Missouri, on the utmost verge of civilization. * * * *

"From Independence, we struck across the Indian country, along the line of Indian missions; and arrived, on the 8th of October, after ten or eleven days' tramp, at Fort Gibson, a frontier town in Arkansas. Our journey lay almost entirely through vast prairies, or open grassy plains, diversified occasionally by beautiful groves, and deep fertile bottoms along the streams of water. We lived in frontier and almost Indian style, camping out at nights, except when we stopped at the missionaries, scattered here and there in this vast wilderness. The weather was serene, and we encountered but one rainy night and one thunder storm, and I found sleeping in a tent a very sweet and healthy repose. It was now upwards of three weeks since I had left St. Louis, and taken to traveling on horseback, and it agreed with me admirably.

"On arriving at Fort Gibson, we found that a mounted body of rangers nearly a hundred, had set off two days before to make a wide tour to the west and south through the wild hunting countries; by way of protecting the friendly Indians, who had gone to the buffalo hunting, and to overawe the Pawnees, who are the wandering Arabs of the west and are continually on the maraud. We determined to proceed on the track of this party, escorted by a dozen or fourteen horsemen (that we might have nothing to apprehend from any straggling party of Pawnees) and with three or four Indians as guides and interpreters, including a captive Pawnee woman. A couple of Creek Indians were despatched by the commander of the fort to overtake the party of rangers, and order them to await our coming up with them. We were now to travel in still simple and rougher style, taking as little baggage as possible, and depending on our hunting for supplies; but were to go through a country abounding with game. The finest sport we had hitherto had was an incidental wolf hunt, as

we were traversing a prairie, which was very animated and picturesque. I felt now completely launched in a savage life, and extremely excited and interested by this wild country, and the wild scenes and people by which I was surrounded. Our rangers were expert hunters, being mostly from Illinois, Tennessee, etc.

"We overtook the exploring party of mounted rangers in the course of three days, on the banks of the Arkansas; and the whole troop crossed that river on the 16th of October, some on rafts some fording. Our own immediate party had a couple of half breed Indians as servants, who understood the Indian customs. They constructed a kind of boat or raft, out of buffalo skin, on which Mr. E. and myself crossed the river and its branches, at several times, on the top of about a hundred weight of baggage—an odd mode of crossing a river a quarter of a mile wide.

"We now led a true hunting life, sleeping in the open air and living upon the produce of the chase, for we were three hundred miles beyond human habitation, and part of the time in a country hitherto unexplored.

"We got to the region of the buffaloes and wild horses; killed some of the former, and caught some of the latter. We were, moreover, on the hunting grounds of the Pawnees, the terror of that frontier; a race who scour the prairies on fleet horses, and are like the Tartars, or roving Arabs.

"We had to set guards round our camp, and tie up our horses for fear of surprise; but, though we had an occasional alarm, we passed through the country without seeing a single Pawnee. I brought off, however, the tongue of a buffalo, of my own shooting, as a trophy of my hunting, and am determined to rest my renown as a hunter upon that exploit, and never to descend to smaller game.

"We returned to Fort Gibson after a campaign of about thirty days, well seasoned by hunter's fare and hunter's life.

"From Ft. Gibson I was about five days descending the Arkansas to the Mississippi, in a steamboat a distance of

several hundred miles. I then continued down the latter river to New Orleans, where I passed some days very pleasantly.

"New Orleans is one of the most motley and amusing places in the United States; a mixture of America and Europe. The French part of the city is a counterpart of some French provincial town, and the levee or esplanade, along the river, presents the most whimsical groups of people, of all nations, casts and colors, French, Spanish, Indians, half-breeds, creoles, mulattoes, Kentuckians, etc. I passed two days with M. on his sugar plantation, just at the time when they were making sugar.

"From New Orleans I set off, on the mail stage, through Mobile, and proceeded on, through Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia, to Washington, a long and rather dreary journey, traveling frequently day and night, and much of the road through pine forests, in the winter season.

"At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, I passed a day most cordially with our friend P. I dined also with G. H. (8) whom I had known in New York, when a young man, and who is a perfect gentleman, though somewhat a Hotspur in politics. It is really lamentable to see so fine a set of gallant fellows, as the leading Nullifiers are, so sadly in the wrong. They have just cause of complaint, and have been hardly dealt with, but they are putting themselves completely in the wrong by the mode they take to redress themselves, as a Committee of Congress is now occupied in the formation of a bill for the reduction of the tariff. I hope that such a bill may be devised and carried as will satisfy the moderate part of the Nullifiers. But I grieve to see so many elements of national prejudice, hostility and selfishness, stirring and fermenting, with activity and acrimony.

"I intended stopping but a few days at Washington, and then proceeding to New York; but I doubt now whether I shall not linger for some time. I am very pleasantly situated; I have a sunny, cheery, cosy little apartment in the immedi-

8. Governor Hamilton, probably.

ate neighborhood of Mr. ———, and take my meals at his house, and in fact make it my home. I have thus the advantage of a family circle, and that a delightful one, and the precious comfort of a little bachelor retreat and sanctum sanctorum, where I can be as lonely and independent as I please. Washington is an interesting place to see public characters, and this is an interesting crisis. Everybody, too, is so much occupied with his own or the public business, that, now that I have got through the formal visits, I can have the time pretty much to myself.

"As to the kind of pledge I gave, you are correct in your opinion. It was given in the warmth and excitement of the moment; was from my lips before I was aware of its unqualified extent, and is to be taken *cum grane salis*. It is absolutely my intention to make our country my home for the residue of my life, and the more I see of it, the more I am convinced that I can live here with more enjoyment than in Europe, but I shall certainly pay my friends in France and relations in England, a visit, in the course of another year or two, to pass joyously a season in holiday style.

"You have no idea how agreeably one can live in this country, especially one, like myself, who can change place at will, and meet friends at every turn. Politics also, which makes such a figure in the newspapers, do not enter so much as you imagine into private life—and I think there is a better one respecting them generally, in society, than there was formerly; in fact, the mode of living, the sources of quiet enjoyment, and the sphere of friendly and domestic pleasures, are improved and multiplied to a degree that would delightfully surprise you."

In the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving" there are three letters written to his sister, Mrs. Paris, from St. Louis, from Independence, and from Ft. Gibson, Ark. In the first one in addition to what he told of Black Hawk, in the letter quoted, he says "He has a small, well-formed head, with an aquiline nose, a good expression of eye; and a physician present, who is given to craniology, perceived the organ

of benevolence strongly developed, though I believe the old chieftain stands accused of many cruelties. His brother-in-law, the prophet, is a strong, stout man and much younger. He is considered the most culpable agent in fomenting the late disturbance; though I find it extremely difficult, even when so near the seat of action, to get at the right story of these feuds between the white and the red men, and my sympathies go strongly with the latter." (9)

In the second letter he wrote: "We arrived at this place day before yesterday, after nine days' travel on horseback from St. Louis. Our journey has been a very interesting one, leading us across fine prairies and through noble forests, dotted here and there by farms and log houses, at which we found rough but wholesome and abundant fare, and very civil treatment. Many parts of these prairies of the Missouri are extremely beautiful, resembling cultivated countries, embellished with parks and groves, rather than the savage rudeness of the wilderness.

"Yesterday I was out on a deer-hunt, in the vicinity of this place, which led me through some scenery that only wanted a castle, or a gentleman's seat here and there interspersed, to have equalled some of the most celebrated park scenery of England.

"The fertility of all this western country is truly astonishing. The soil is like that of a garden, and the luxuriance and beauty of the forests exceed any that I have seen. We have gradually been advancing, however, toward rougher life, and we are now at a little straggling frontier village, that has only been five years in existence. From hence, in the course of a day or two, we take our departure southwardly, and shall bid adieu to civilization, and camp at night in our tents." (10)

In the third letter there is nothing in addition to the letter quoted.

9. Life and letters of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving. N. Y., 1895. Vol. II, p. 264.

10. Ibid, p. 266.

OLD NEWSPAPER FILES.

List of Newspaper files in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri. The list does not include the six hundred Missouri periodicals which have been regularly sent to the Society by the publishers. When known the date of beginning and ending of the newspaper is given, followed in other lines by the dates, between which the files of the Society cover. Donations are solicited of any periodicals not here given, and also of those for periods not covered by this list. For the periods given some of the files are not entirely complete, and donations of missing numbers is desired. The list does not include the College and School periodicals, nor the medical, religious, literary and other periodicals of magazine size:

Baltimore, Md.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser. 1791—
July 1, 1796—Dec. 13, 1796.

Boonville.

Boonville Advance, 1902-1904.

Jan. 1, 1903—April 7, 1904.

Boonville Advertiser, 1861.

Oct. 24, 1873—Dec. 27, 1878—

Sept. 19, 1884—Sept. 6, 1889.

Boonville Daily Advertiser, 1875—1877 and 1888.

Oct. 25, 1875—Oct. 24, 1877.

Sept. 12-15, 1888.

Boonville Observer, 1839—

Mch. 13, 1844—Jan. 12, 1848.

Mch. 25, 1854—Mch. 18, 1856.

Central Missourier, 1874-1907.

Oct. 22, 1874—Dec. 26, 1907.

Cooper County Democrat, 1876—

June 30, 1893, name then changed to

Missouri Democrat

July 7, 1893—Nov. 2, 1894.

Name then changed to

The Boonville, Missouri, Democrat.

Nov. 9, 1894—Oct. 16, 1896.

Name then changed to

The Missouri Democrat.

Oct. 23, 1896—July 1, 1898.

Missouri Register, 1839—

May 21, 1840—July 19, 1845.

Carrollton, Carroll County.

The Carrollton Journal, 1855—

Nov. 16, 1877—Nov. 14, 1879.

Clarksville.

The Clarksville Sentinel.

July 4, 1867—Sept. 30, 1869.

Columbia, Boone County.

The Columbia Patriot, 1835-1842.

Dec. 12, 1835.

Mch. 6, 1841-Dec. 23, 1842.

Columbia Missouri Herald, 1868-date.

April 11, 1878-date.

Missouri Statesman, 1843-date.

Jan. 6, 1843-date.

Daily Missouri Statesman, 1879.

Aug. 6- Dec. 13, 1879.

The M. S. U. Independent, 1894-date.

Mch. 3, 1894-date.

Edina, Knox County.

The Edina National, 1879—

Nov. 6, 1879-May 12, 1880.

Knox County Democrat, 1870-1905.

Jan. 17, 1874-Mch. 18, 1886.

Dec. 7, 1893-Feb. 1, 1894.

Aug. 9, 1894-Dec. 27, 1894.

Jan. 9, 1896-Aug. 17, 1906.

Name then changed to

The Edina Democrat, 1905-date.

Aug. 25, 1905-date.

The Knox County Register, 1897—

July 25, 1901-Dec. 25, 1902.

Jan. 7, 1904-Dec. 22, 1904.

The Sentinel, 1867—

Feb. 26, 1874-Mch. 1, 1883.

Pell Mell Greenbacker, 1881—

Vol. 1, 3 numbers.

Franklin.

Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, 1819-1835.

Apr. 23, 1819-Dec. 5, 1835.

The place of publication was moved from Franklin to Fayette and from that place to Columbia.

Glenwood, Schuyler County.

Glenwood Criterion, 1870-date.

June 8, 1870-Dec. 18, 1873.

Jan. 4, 1877-May 29, 1884.

Dec. 1902-March, 1908.

Nov. 1908-March, 1910.

The National Issue, 1879.

Sept 13-Oct. 25, 1879.

(8 numbers, all issued.)

Hillsboro, Jefferson County.

Jefferson Democrat, 1865-date.

Jan. 6, 1871-date.

Jefferson City, Cole County.

Jefferson Enquirer, 1838-1841.

Name then changed to

Jefferson Inquirer, 1841-1861.

April 1841-Dec. 14, 1854.

Jan. 19, 1856-Dec. 26, 1857.

Jefferson Examiner, 1852-1862.

Sept. 14, 1852-Sept. 6, 1853.

April 24, 1858-Oct. 1, 1859.

Jeffersonian Republican, 1827-1844.

Feb. 6, 1841-Mch. 4, 1843.

May 27, 1843-Aug. 10, 1844.

The Metropolitan, 1846-1852.

Oct. 6, 1846-Sept. 26, 1848.

Oct. 23, 1849-Sept. 10, 1850.

The State Journal, 1872-1887.

Dec. 27, 1872-Dec. 31, 1880.

Daily State Journal, 1873-1887.

Sept. 9, 1873-Mch. 6, 1874.

Sept. 9, 1874-June 29, 1879.

Jan. 1, 1880-Jan. 30, 1880.

Oct. 8, 1880-June 29, 1881.

Jan. 3, 1882-June 29, 1882.

Jan. 2, 1883-June 30, 1884.

The Peoples' Tribune, 1865-1899.

Oct. 4, 1865-Dec. 26, 1883.

Name then changed to

Jefferson City Tribune.

Jan. 3, 1884-Jan. 4, 1899.

Name then changed to

Missouri State Tribune.

Jan. 11-Dec. 28, 1899.

Daily Jefferson Inquirer.

May 27, 1856-Aug. 28, 1856.

Jan. 2, 1857-June 17, 1857.

Jan. 1, 1859-Mch. 14, 1859.

Jan. 1, 1861-Jan. 28, 1861.

Jefferson City Tribune.

Jan. 1, 1905-Feb. 7, 1910.

Name then changed to

Daily Democrat-Tribune.

Feb. 8, 1910-date.

Keytesville, Chariton County.

Keytesville Herald, 1872-1878.

April 13, 1872-May 15, 1878.

Name then changed to

Chariton Courier, 1878-date.

June 7, 1878-Dec. 28, 1883.

Jan. 5, 1888-Dec. 9, 1892.

Jan. 6, 1893-Dec. 9, 1898.

July 26, 1901-date.

Lancaster, Schuyler County.

Lancaster Excelsior, 1866-date.

Mar. 15, 1866-Sept. 23, 1871.

May 2, 1902-date.

Memphis, Scotland County.

Memphis Conservative, Scotland County News, Star, National, Farmers' Union, Herald, Register and Peoples Messenger, to be bound in fifteen volumes.

Montgomery City.

Montgomery Standard, 1868-date.

Jan. 2, 1880-date.

Osceola, St. Clair County.

The Osceola Democrat, 1860-1861.

June 2-July 12, 1860.

Name changed to

The Osage Valley Star.

Nov. 8, 1860-Feb. 28, 1861.

New York, N. Y.

The Anglo-American, 1839—

Oct. 24, 1846-June 5, 1847.

National Anti-Slavery Standard, 1839—

Apr. 13, 1848-Dec. 24, 1859.

Jan. 28, 1860-Dec. 13, 1862.

Jan. 17, 1863-Dec. 16, 1865.

Platte City, Platte County.

Platte County Argus, 1883-date.

Oct. 28, 1897-date.

The Landmark, 1865-date.

March 16, 1898-Sept. 14, 1900.

Jan. 1, 1904-Jan. 5, 1906.

Parkville, Platte County.

Parkville Independent, 1884—

Dec. 16, 1897-July 6, 1899.

The Platte County Gazette, 1884—

July 13, 1899-Dec. 27, 1900.

Ravenna, Ohio.

The Western Courier, 1824—

May 12, 1827-May 3, 1828.

Name changed to

The Western Courier and Portage County Democrat.

May 5, 1836-Jan. 5, 1837.

Name then changed to

Western Courier.

Jan. 12, 1837-Apr. 27, 1837.

Richmond, Ray County.

Richmond Weekly Mirror, 1853-1858.

Feb. 18, 1853-April 21, 1855.

Sept. 11, 1857-Oct. 16, 1858.

Name then changed to

The North-West Conservator, 1859-1863.

April 5, 1861-July 7, 1864.

May 13, 1865-Dec. 22, 1866.

Richmond Weekly Mirror, 1853-date.

Feb. 18, 1853-Oct. 16, 1858.

Name changed to

The North-West Conservator.

April 5, 1861-Apr. 23, 1863.

Name changed to

The Conservator.

April 30, 1863-July 7, 1864.

Name changed to

North-West Conservator.

May 13, 1865-March 3, 1866.

Name changed to

The Conservator.

March 24, 1866-Dec. 22, 1866.

Name changed to

Richmond Conservator.

Nov. 28, 1898-date.

Rockport.

Atchison County Journal, 1862-date.

Aug. 30, 1879-Aug. 18, 1892.

Jan. 5, 1893-date.

The Atchison County Mail, 1877-date.

Oct. 18, 1883-Oct. 16, 1884.

July 25, 1885-Dec. 23, 1887.

Jan. 4, 1889-Dec. 5, 1890.

Jan. 1, 1903-date.

The Missouri Agitator, 1884-1888.

Dec. 24, 1884-July 26, 1886.

Name then changed to

The Rock Port Democrat.

Aug. 2, 1888-Dec. 29, 1888.

Atchison Democrat, 1875—

Aug. 14, 1879-June 30, 1881.

The Sun, 1876—

Jan. 12-Dec. 27, 1882.

St. Louis.

Industrial Advocate, 1866—

Aug. 4, 1866-Feb. 9, 1867.

The St. Louis Daily Times, 1866—

Jan. 1, 1876-Sept. 12, 1877.

Jan. 1-Nov. 15, 1878.

Name then changed to

St. Louis Times-Journal.

Nov. 16-Dec. 31, 1878.

Home Journal and Commercial Gazette, 1865—

Aug. 2, 1872-Oct. 25, 1873.

Name then changed to

Saint Louis Commercial Gazette.

Nov. 1, 1873-Dec. 27, 1883.

St. Louis Miller.

Dec. 6, 1878 to Dec. 22, 1883.

Salem, Dent County.

The Salem Monitor, 1867-date.

May 4, 1872-date.

Sedalia, Pettis County.

Central Missouri Sentinel.

1886-1889.

Sedalia Morning Gazette, 1888—

Dec. 16, 1888-June 1895.

Except Apr-June, 1894.

Sedalia Times.

1869-1880.

Daily Times.

Nov.-Dec. 1872.

April, 1873.

Sedalia Bazoo.

April 1, 1891-June, 1893.

Sedalia Daily Democrat.

Dec. 19, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872.

Jan. 1, 1887-June 30, 1887.

April 1, 1888-June 30, 1888.

Dec. 17, 1891-Aug. 1893.

May, 1898-Dec. 1900.

Weekly Press.

Aug. 30-Oct. 9, 1879.

Pettis County Review.

July 6-Oct. 19, 1872.

Daily Republican.

Oct. 12, 1870—

A collection of 16 other ephemeral publications issued at Sedalia.

Tarkio, Atchison County.

Atchison County World, 1888—

Jan. 1-July 16, 1903.

The Tarkio Avalanche, 1884-date.

Aug. 15, 1885-Dec. 31, 1902.

Oct. 18, 1907-date.

Troy, Lincoln County.

The Lincoln County Herald, 1865—

Dec. 28, 1866-June 4, 1873.

Name changed to

The Troy Herald.

June 18, 1873-Oct. 30, 1878.

Union, Franklin County.

Franklin County Record, 1874-1891.

Sept. 3, 1874-Sept. 8, 1887.

The Tribune, 1887-date.

June 17, 1887-Dec. 5, 1890.

Name then changed to

Tribune-Republican.

Dec. 12, 1890-Dec. 11, 1896.

Name changed to

Franklin County Tribune.

Dec. 18, 1896-date.

Warrensburg, Johnson County.

The Warrensburg Journal, 1865-1876.

June 13, 1874-Oct. 20, 1876.

Johnson Weekly Democrat, 1871-1876.

Sept. 23, 1871-Dec. 18, 1874.

Name then changed to

The Warrensburg Democrat.

Dec. 25, 1874-Apr. 14, 1876.

The Journal-Democrat, 1876-date.

Oct. 27, 1876-Dec. 29, 1882.

Jan. 1, 1892-Nov. 11, 1892.

Jan. 5, 1894-Dec. 30, 1898.

Jan. 2, 1903-date.

Weston, Platte County.

The Weston Chronicle, 1872—

Jan. 7, 1898-Dec. 28, 1900.

The Weston World, 1897—

Nov. 25, 1898-Aug. 9, 1900.

Name then changed to

Platte County World.

Aug. 16, 1900-Nov. 14, 1901.

Washington, D. C.

The Columbian Star, 1821—

Feb. 10, 1827-Nov. 29, 1828.

Missouri Editorial Association Meeting and Excursion, 1882. A bound volume containing copies of 86 Missouri newspapers with accounts of above.

The World's Newspapers. 11 volumes containing 447 representative journals of all countries and languages, furnished by U. S. Consuls to Walter Williams in 1894.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSOURI
CEMETERIES.

First Paper.

The following inscriptions are on monuments erected in Woodlawn Cemetery, Jefferson City, by order of the General Assembly of Missouri:

Sacred
to the memory of
Hardy Allard
late Representative from
Wayne County, Missouri
who was born
on the 22nd Nov. 1792
and died
on the 20th Jan. 1837
Erected by an act of the General Assembly

Sacred
to the memory of
Yelverton O. Bannon
late Representative from
Madison County, Missouri
who was born in
Fauquier County, Va.

on the 26th Feb. 1794

and died

on the 31st Dec. 1831

Erected by an act of the General Assembly.

Sacred

to the memory of

Theophilus Bass,

late Representative from

Taney County, Missouri

who was born in

Columbia, Murray County, Tenn.

on the 2nd Feb. 1811

and died

on the 11th March, 1849

Erected by an act of the General Assembly.

Sacred

to the memory of

Tyrrel P. Bruton

late Representative from

Douglass Co., Mo.

Was born in Tenn.

On the 30 of Apr. 1828

Died

On the 29, of Dec. 1865

Erected by an Act of the General Assembly

In

Memory of

Peter G. Glover

Born

in

Buckingham Co. Va.

Jan. 14, 1792

Died

In Osage Co. Mo.

Oct. 27, 1851

and lies buried here
He emigrated to Kentucky
in early life
thence to Missouri
where he filled the
important Public Offices of
Justice of the County Court
Representative from Callaway
Senator from Cole
Secretary of State
Auditor of Public Accounts
Superintendent of Common Schools
and Treasurer of the State
to the satisfaction of
the People.

as a father, husband
citizen and friend
he was without reproach.

Martha
Wife of
Peter G. Glover
Born
in Buckingham Co. Va
Oct. 9, 1793
Died
Jan. 14, 1858

George W. Hampton
late Representative from
Barry County, Missouri
who was born in
Washington County, Va.
on the 18th of Jan. 1814,
and died
on the 22nd of Jan. 1860

He was a member of the Union Baptist Church
and lived the life of a sincere and devoted Christian
Erected by an act of the General Assembly

Robert Hicks
late Representative of
Douglass and Ozark
Counties
Died

Feb. 22, 1863

Aged 58 years

Erected by an act of the General Assembly of Missouri

Sacred
To the memory of
David Rice Holt, M. D.
late Representative from
Platte County, Missouri
who was born in
Green County, Tenn.
on the 8th of March, 1803
and Died
on the 7th of Dec. 1840
Erected by an act of the
General Assembly

Hon. Thomas J. Howell
Born in Smith Co. Tenn.
September 22, 1808

Died

at the City of Jefferson

March 7, 1875

Represented Oregon Co. in the 26th & 28th

General Assembly of Missouri.

Erected under an act of the General
Assembly, Approved April 30, 1879

John Hunt
late Representative from
Polk County, Missouri
who was born in
Sullivan County, Tenn.

on the 21st of March 1780
and died
on the 27th of Feb. 1847.
Erected by an act of the General Assembly

James R. McDearmon
late auditor of
Public accounts of Missouri
He was born in Prince Edward Co.
Va. on the 31st of August 1805
emigrated to Missouri in 1831
was appointed Auditor of the
Public Accounts in 1846
and died in office, having
filled it with honor to the
State and great credit to
himself on the 20th of March
1848; aged 43 years 6 mo.
20 days.

Erected by an act of the General Assembly

John McHenry
late Representative from
Bates County, Missouri;
Who was born in
Montgomery County, Ky.
on the 1st May, 1775
and died
on the 8th Jan. 1849

He was a soldier of the late
war with Great Britain and
served in several sessions of
the Legislature of Missouri.

Erected by an act of the General Assembly

John F. McKernan
born
June 15, 1827

died
Jan'y 4, 1873
Represented Cole Co. Mo
in the 25th General Assembly

Sacred
To the memory of
Wm. J. McMurtry
late Representative from
Carroll County
who was born in Moad County
Kentucky
on the 26th July 1826
and Died
February 25, 1855
Erected by provision of an
act of the General
Assembly

John Sappington Marmaduke
Born in Saline Co. Mo. March 14, 1833
Yale College three years
Harvard College one year
Graduated from West Point Military Academy
Lieutenant in the United States Army
Captain and Colonel Mo. State Guard
Brigadier General and Major General
Confederate States Army
Secretary State Board of Agriculture
Railroad Commissioner of Mo.,
and died while Governor of Missouri
December 28, 1887
He was fearless and incorruptible

Sacred
to the memory of
M. C. Martin
late Representative from

Ozark Co., Mo.
Born in Ky.
and Died
On the 15th of Feb. 1868
Aged 55 yrs
Erected by an Act of the General Assembly

Erected
by the State of
Missouri
in Honor of
Wm. G. Minor
Secretary
of the Senate
Born
in Virginia
Feb 1, 1806
Died
Feb. 20, 1851
Aged 45

Wm. G. Minor
In 1842
a member of the
Gen Assembly.
In 1848
Adjutant General
of the State
In 1851
Secretary of the
Senate

Sacred
to the memory of
John F. Powers
late Representative from
Linn Co. Mo.
Was born in Trumbull Co. Ohio

On the 28th of Oct. 1811

Died

On the 20th of Feb. 1865

Erected by an act of the General Assembly

Alexander Reid

late Representative from
Lincoln County

who was born in Kentucky

April 6, 1797

and died

January 8 1851

This pious man was a worthy elder
in the A. R. Pres. Church

Erected by an act of the General
Assembly of Missouri.

Erected

by the State of Missouri

To the memory of

Gov. Thomas Reynolds

Who died Feb. 9, 1844,

Aged 48 years

He was born in Bracken County

Kentucky, March 12, 1796

in early life he became a citizen of
the State of Illinois,

and there filled the several offices
of Clerk of the House of Representatives
Attorney General

Speaker of the House of Representatives
and Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court

In 1829

he removed to the State of Missouri
and was successively Speaker
of the House of Representatives
Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit

and Died
Governor of the State
His life was one of honor, virtue and
patriotism,
and in every situation in which he
was placed he discharged his duty
faithfully

Wm. A. Robards
Late
Attorney General
of the State of Missouri
Born in Ky.
May 3, 1817
Died
Sept. 3, 1851
Erected

by the State of Mo.
Of which he was a worthy citizen
and an able and faithful officer
having fill'd several offices
of public trust

SCOTT

Erected by the State of Missouri
through its forty third General
Assembly and the Missouri State
Bar Association to the Memory of
William Scott
Born in Warrenton, Virginia
June 7, 1804
Died in Cole County, Missouri
May 18, 1862
He was judge of the 9th judicial
Circuit from 1835 to 1841
and judge of the Supreme Court
of Missouri from 1841 to 1862
This monument is a supplement to the more

enduring one which he builded for himself
by his lucid and just decisions.

Aikman Welch

Born

in Warren Co. Mo.

May 25, 1827.

Served four years in the

Mo. Legislature,

appointed Attorney

General in 1861

Was Vice President of the

State Convention of 1862

Died in Office

July 28, 1864

A Patriot and a Christian

E. W. Wells

Born

Nov. 29, 1795

Died

Sept. 22, 1861

He was appointed

Judge of U. S. District

Court of Mo. by

Gen. Jackson 1836

Which Office he

held until his death

He was appointed

Attorney Gen. for

the State of Mo

Jan. 21. 1826

Which Office he

held until

Sept. 12, 1836

The two following are from the City Cemetery, Jefferson City:

Sacred to
the memory of
Elias Barcroft
Who Died
August 26, 1851
Aged
73 years

The deceased was a member
of the Senate of Missouri in
1821 & 1822 and was Auditor
of Public Accounts for the
same State from 1824 to 1833

John Walker
late State Treasurer
Aged 65 years 7 mos
11 days

He was born in Brunswick County Va. Oct 17
1772. Emigrated to Kentucky in 1780 and from
thence to Missouri in 1818. Was elected to the
Senate from Howard County in 1828 and at
the session of 1832 & 33 was elected

State Treasurer

Which office he faithfully and creditably
filled until his death which occurred

May 26, 1838

Erected by an Act of the General Assembly of Missouri

BOOK NOTICES.

WITH PORTER IN NORTH MISSOURI.

By Joseph A. Mudd, M. D., Washington, D. C. The
National Publishing Company, 1909.

The writer of this book was a Confederate soldier. He writes therefore from the Confederate standpoint, but always with a conscientious effort to be fair to the other side. He works in a fresh field. So far as the reviewer knows no one has undertaken anything on the same scale on the subject he has dealt with.

The efforts of the Southern sympathizer to take the State of Missouri out of the Union in 1861 and the winter of 1861-62 proved futile. The culminating moment of that failure came at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in March, 1862. But relying on the hope that they would yet be successful the Confederate generals planned a recruiting system throughout Missouri which would bring to their depleted army in Arkansas large reinforcements and enable them to move back into the State and accomplish what had been undertaken but as yet without success.

Among those commissioned to do this recruiting was Joseph Chrisman Porter of Lewis County. He returned from Pea Ridge by April, and very shortly thereafter began his task. Dr. Mudd began his service as a soldier with Porter at this time, and remained with him until the battle of Moore's Mill, which occurred on July 28, 1862. He therefore tells the story of Porter's movements from Memphis in Scotland County to Moore's Mill in Callaway County very largely from his own personal recollections. In this part of his book

he is at his best. But after Moore's Mill, which proved disastrous to Porter, Dr. Mudd withdrew from the regiment and went to Maryland, where he completed his medical course and ultimately became a surgeon in the Confederate army in Virginia. He therefore tells the rest of the story of Porter's career from the official records printed by the Government, and from the recollections of men on both sides. This part of the work shows extensive investigation, but it is disappointing in that it is not constructive in its treatment. For example the chapter on the battle of Kirksville is composed of reminiscences of men on both sides, strung along one after the other, some of which contradict each other very radically, and of Colonel McNeil's official report. The account of the Palmyra affair, the other critical moment in Porter's career in North Missouri, is treated in very much the same way.

Notwithstanding this criticism, Dr. Mudd has rendered a valuable service to the history of the war in Missouri by his extensive efforts at collecting data and putting them in accessible form. The reviewer wishes to acknowledge his personal indebtedness to Dr. Mudd for this work, as it better enabled him to prepare an article upon a certain subject which he had already begun before he found this book.

Anecdote finds a large part in the book. Conversations between men and lengthy statements approaching the typical military harangues are also included. While we must not take these as having the authenticity of shorthand reports, we are able to catch from them the point of view of the men who were in this mighty struggle. Moreover they give a certain vivacity to the story that is not without its value and desirability.

E. M. VIOLETTE.

St. Louis the Fourth City, 1764-1909. By **Walter B. Stevens.** St. Louis-Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1909.

In many respects this is the best history that has been published. The men and the women who made St. Louis the "Fourth City," are noticed and commemorated for their work

in that making. These men and women were of three governing nationalities—French, Spanish and American—and the combination and intermingling of these with still other elements are narrated in a pleasant style by the genial author, who is known from quite a number of other publications, and from his work in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis, and with other organizations of that city.

It is a finely printed and bound book of 1132 pages, and a large number of plates of portraits and views of places and buildings. The twenty-nine chapters in the work trace the history of the city from its founding in 1764 to the present time, and without dealing in statistics it tells of the events and the persons which have made the city one that is the "First City" in many things as well as the "Fourth City" in population.

St. Louis One Hundred Years in a Week. Celebration of the Centennial of incorporation. October third to ninth, nineteen hundred and nine. Edited by **Walter B. Stevens.** St. Louis, [1910].

This work sketches the event that was celebrated last year, with an account of the Association which had charge of the celebration, which lasted a week and included church day, welcome day, Veiled Prophet day, municipal day, industrial day, educational and historical day, and St. Louis day. The 180 pages of the work are full of interesting and valuable information about the city, and the engravings add to the beauty of the work.

The Log of the Alton, being a narrative of the voyage of the Business Men's League to New Orleans, October 25 to 30, 1909. By **Walter B. Stevens.** St. Louis, 1909.

Mr. Stevens was well known as an official of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and as a writer, usually on subjects more or less connected with St. Louis. The above privately printed work gives an interesting account of the trip made by the Business Men's League, as a part of the water-way movement participated in by the President and his cabinet, 22 Governors

of States, and 117 Senators and Representatives. The story is an interesting one to read. The nearly three score men of St. Louis taking part in it, with their sayings and doings connected it with St. Louis; the first twenty-two pages, and the final pages are of Missouri travel; and the work is by a Missouri author, making it trebly welcome to the State Historical Society.

Laclede the Founder of St. Louis. By **Walter B. Stevens.** Compliments of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis.

When the banking room of the above bank was remodeled, a place of honor was made above the entrance and in this was placed a bronze bust of Laclede, executed by George Julian Zolnay. A picture of this bust, and the account of the founding of St. Louis and of its founder in the interesting and graceful style of Mr. Stevens adds a valued publication to the biography of Missourians.

St. Francois County, Missouri. Detailed financial statement of 1909, roster of county officials, statistical and other interesting information. Souvenir edition, August, nineteen ten. Compiled by **Joseph A. Lawrence**, county clerk. Farmington, [1910].

Quite a number of the county clerks issue the financial statement of the county in pamphlet form. If all of the counties would follow the example of these the county histories would be more easily and conveniently preserved. The above compiled by Mr. Lawrence contains a brief history of the county from its organization in 1821, and is illustrated by nine plates, showing the members of the county court, the various county buildings, and a view of the crowd that witnessed in 1880 the hanging of Hardin, the only one that has ever taken place in the county. The pamphlet is evidence of excellent efficiency in office of Mr. Lawrence, and we hope to have similar issues by Mr. Lawrence for years to come.

Third Annual Report of the Missouri Library Commission for the year ending December 31, 1909. Jefferson City, 1910.

The Library Commission under the efficient management of Mr. Purd B. Wright, one of the trustees of this society, and late librarian of the public library at St. Joseph, but now of Los Angeles, California, as its president, and of Miss Elizabeth B. Wales as its secretary, shows a prosperous year in the matter of traveling libraries, and legislative reference work. The statistics and condition of the various libraries of the State are given. In the notice of the library of this Society there was a mistake in crediting to Mr. Wm. Paxton of Platte City, the donation of the 2500 minutes of religious associations in Missouri.

Love in the Weaving. By Edith Hall Orthwein, New York, Broadway Publishing Co., 1910.

That this work is popular is shown by the fact that we have received a copy of the ninth edition. The title page has upon it "To love is ever to thirst, and to thirst is ever to pray. Thus love is prayer, and they who love best pray best." The novel is a study of Love psychology, and is an interesting contribution to amatory literature. The authoress is a resident of Kansas City, and has published a number of works, both prose and poetry.

NOTES.

NEWSPAPERS FROM. PROF. LOVE.

The shipment of files of newspapers received from Prof. James Love of Liberty, Missouri, has been partially arranged for the binding, but will not be completed until the receipt of another shipment that it to be sent.

Of Louisville papers there are five different ones, the Courier-Journal, commencing 1853.

Of several New York papers the Tribune is the fullest, commencing 1879.

The St. Louis Republican and the Missouri Democrat both are very valuable, covering the Civil War period and commencing 1856 and 1857. Of the Globe-Democrat and the Republic there are many years earlier than the files of the Society had previously.

The early St. Louis papers were especially interesting. The St. Louis Weekly News, Weekly St. Louis Intelligencer, Missouri Cascade, True Shepherd and Cascade, and St. Louis Sentinel were all in the 50's.

Many other papers are included in the donation, which is highly prized by the Society.

NEWSPAPERS FROM MR. GILLESPIE.

The Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri on a late trip obtained from Mr. James Gillespie, the editor of the Reveille at Memphis, Missouri, the following old newspapers, all of which were published in that town:

Memphis Conservative, 1869 to 1880.

Scotland County News, 1873 to 1879.

The Greenback Tribune, 1880.

The National, 1882 to 1888.

The Register, 1888 to 1890.

The Farmers' Union, 1891 to 1895.

The Herald, 1895, 1896.

The People's Messenger, 1896 to 1898.

The Semi-Weekly Star, 1901 to 1903.

The Daily Chronicle, 1902.

These had all come in regular course to the Reveille office, and their preservation by the editor, Mr. James Gillespie, shows that he had a proper appreciation of the importance of preserving the local sources of history. The Society will have these papers bound in fifteen volumes.

The April Issue of "Americana" contains an illustrated article that is of interest to Missourians from the fact that several of the officers whose portraits are given were Missourians. The article is on "Major General Frederick Steele and Staff: a resurrected photograph of the Civil War," by Edward Frederick Steele Joy, a namesake of the general, and the photograph was taken at Little Rock, Arkansas, in December, 1864. The article has a sketch of General Steele's career, and some account of the officers under him. A great many Missourians were with Steele, and of one of them Mr. Joy says in a letter to the editor, "Col. Francis H. Manter, of the 32nd Missouri Infantry, the Chief of Staff, was an ideal soldier, a particular friend of General Steele and greatly beloved by all his associates. His untimely death on June 13, 1864, through an accident by the fall of his horse, cut short a life that gave promise of great distinction. The loss of this efficient officer was felt to be irreparable and no one else was appointed to his position on the staff so long as Steele remained in Arkansas."

Among the staff officers shown in the photograph were the following Missourians:

Lt. Col. Jabez B. Rogers, Merrill's Horse; Lt. Col. Jno. L. Chandler, 7th Missouri Cavalry; Lt. Thomas D. Witt, 1st Missouri Light Artillery; Captain James Marr, of a Missouri Battery. Col. Francis H. Manter, 32nd Missouri Infantry, is also mentioned. The Society is under obligations for a copy of the paper to the author, whose father was one of the staff officers.

This number of "Americana" is of special interest to Missourians in that in Chapter XIX of the History of the Mormon Church by Brigham H. Roberts, included in it, there is the account of the selection of Independence, Missouri, as the place where the City of Zion and the temple should stand.

Kansas City Historical Society. The "Old Settlers' Association," of Kansas City has become merged with the Kansas City Historical Society, and an effort is now being made to get 500 members, at \$1.00 membership fee and \$1.00 annual dues. The board of education will give it rooms in which can be exhibited the historical relics and souvenirs to be collected by the Society.

The addresses delivered at the meetings will be compiled and published in book form. Dr. W. L. Campbell is the president, and James Anderson the secretary.

Destruction of Missouri Books. In the last number of the Review was a notice of gross vandalism in the destruction of books at the court house in Troy, Lincoln County, in which the statement was made that the books were burned. A correction of this statement was learned too late to make the correction in that number of the Review. After action by the county court in favor of the State Historical Society, the women of a church in Troy collected a car load of paper to be shipped to a paper mill, and these books, several hundred in number, and several hundred dollars in value, were dumped into this car load, and shipped to the mill to be ground up. There were two copies of a publication that has sold as high as \$18.00 per copy.

Another similar case arising from the plan of raising money by collecting a car load of paper to be shipped to a paper mill happened in Oregon, Holt County. An old editor died leaving files of newspapers back into the 40's, and these old volumes of newspapers, almost certainly the only files in existence, were dumped in to be sold at a hundredth part of their real value!

Purd B. Wright, one of the trustees of this Society and for fourteen years librarian of the Public Library of St. Joseph, Missouri, has been elected librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Mr. Wright will be greatly missed in this Society, the Missouri Library Commission, and the St. Joseph library.

Gov. John P. Altgeld the late governor of Illinois, was for a time living in Missouri. In 1869 he came to Andrew County, taught school, worked on a farm and studied law. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after was appointed City Attorney of Savannah. In 1874 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the County, but after ten months he resigned and went to Chicago.

Copies of the Review Wanted—For Vol. I, No. 4, Vol. II, No. 5, or Vol. III, No. 1, any other two numbers of the Review will be given. These numbers are wanted to make up complete volumes.

NECROLOGY.

MRS. SOPHRONIA AUSTIN was born near Bowling Green, Ky., February 15, 1810, and died at Carthage, Missouri, June 17, 1910, after having lived in Missouri eighty-eight years.

HON. HENRY T. KENT was a member of the House from St. Louis in the 32d General Assembly, 1883, and although a Democrat, he refused to support several measures advocated by Col. James G. Butler, at that time Democratic boss of St. Louis, although great political pressure was brought to bear on him

He was born at Louisa Court House, Virginia, graduated from the University of Virginia in 1872, and came to St. Louis to enter upon the practice of law the same year. He

was for years president of the Civic League of St. Louis, and active in the support of movements advocated by it for civic betterment in St. Louis. He died in St. Louis, July 8, 1910.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE was born near Mexico, Andrain County, November 13, 1836, and lived in that county all his life, most of the time on the farm where he was born. He was a member of the House in the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, 1895. He died in Mexico, July 17, 1910.

RICHARD MOLLENCOTT was a member of the House in the 27th and 28th General Assemblies of Missouri, 1873 and 1875, from St. Louis, in which city he resided since 1849. He enlisted in Company H, First Missouri Regiment in April, 1861, and was mustered out as first lieutenant of Battery M in July 1865. He died in St. Louis, August 4th, aged 68 years.

HON. GEORGE C. THILENIUS was a Representative in the 40th and 41st General Assemblies of Missouri, 1899-1901 from Cape Girardeau County. He was born in Adliebson, near Hanover, Germany, eighty-one years ago, and came to Cape Girardeau sixty-three years ago. During the Civil War he was colonel of the Missouri Home Guards, and for several terms mayor of the town. He was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1865, and one of the signers of the ordinance of emancipation passed by it. He died July 7, and the body was cremated in St. Louis.

COL. JOHN P. TRACY was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 18, 1836, and moved to Missouri at the age of twenty-two. During the Civil War he was a member of the Seventh Missouri, and was mustered out as first lieutenant, and afterwards was a lieutenant colonel in the Missouri militia. He was admitted to the bar in Cedar County in 1865, and in 1874 he moved to Springfield, where he was editor of the Patriot, and a Grant presidential elector. He was later editor of the Journal, the Herald and the Republican, and in 1880 was a Garfield elector. He served a term as U. S. marshal and in 1894 was elected to Congress, and in 1903 was elected

to the House of the Forty-second General Assembly of Missouri. Governor Hadley appointed him superintendent of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, and he held this office at the time of his death, July 24, 1910, at his farm near Springfield, Missouri.

COL. ROBERT B. WILLIAMS died at Fayette, Missouri, July 11, 1910, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was born in Howard County, Missouri, September 8, 1841, and was educated at Central College and the State University. Commencing in 1866, he was engaged in mercantile and banking business, and was so successful in these that he was elected Treasurer of the State in 1900 and served in that office for four years.

MAJ. GEO. W. GILSON was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831, and came to Missouri as a printer in 1847. He was connected with the newspapers of St. Louis, Kansas City, and for a year with Col. Switzler in the Columbia Statesman. During the Civil War he attained the rank of Major, and after retiring from journalism he held positions in the government building and the United States Courts in St. Louis. He died in St. Louis, August 13, 1910.

CHARLES PINCKNEY VANDIVER was born in Chariton County, Missouri, December 25, 1858, and for twenty-five years labored earnestly to build up the Chariton Courier, of which he was editor, and at the head of which he carried the motto "Man was made to hustle." He always carried on an active crusade against gamblers and law breakers, and on account of this had several encounters, the last one resulting fatally, having been knocked down, trampled into unconsciousness by one John W. Cunningham, death resulting August 6, 1910. Mr. Vandiver was an active friend of the State Historical Society, and presented to it the files of his paper from its beginning in 1872 to the present time, with a break for the years 1884-5-6-7.

THE MISSOURI SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

N. M. TRENHOLME, Editor.

The Kirksville Meeting.

In accordance with the decision of the Society at the St. Louis meeting the spring meeting was held at Kirksville on Saturday, May 14th, 1910. Several other societies met at the same time and visitors were most hospitably welcomed and entertained by the faculty of the Kirksville Normal School. It was unfortunate, however, that in the case of our society the time seemed inopportune for a good attendance, and very few history teachers from a distance put in an appearance. This is the more to be regretted on account of the excellent and interesting program that had been provided.

The morning session began at 9 with a stimulating discussion on method by President H. A. Tucker, entitled "The Doctrine of Interest and Instruction in the Social Sciences in the High School." This address was followed by a paper on "The Use of the Library in High School History Classes" by Miss Wales of the Missouri State Library Commission. The editor was able to secure Miss Wales' manuscript and intends printing her valuable paper in the next number of this Review. An able and interesting supplement to the two formal papers was furnished by the discussion which was opened by Professor Foght of the Kirksville Normal and participated in by several of the members. The third paper presented was in the form of a talk by Dr. A. T. Olmstead of the University of Missouri on "New Viewpoints in Ancient History." His scholarly presentation of the present status of Ancient History and of methods of getting the most out of

its study was enjoyed by all. The last paper presented was by Mr. F. B. Smith of Savannah, Mo., entitled "What Topics in English Constitutional History are not too Difficult for Secondary School History Courses." As Mr. Smith was unable to be present this paper was read by proxy.

A very small number assembled for the afternoon session at 1:30, but those who did appear enjoyed an interesting illustrated talk on "A Pilgrimage Through Italy" by Miss Clara L. Thompson of the Mary Institute, St. Louis. The Association then turned its attention to the reports of its committees on History in High Schools and Elementary Schools. A carefully compiled report on the questionnaire sent out to the High Schools of the State was presented and discussed by Prof. E. M. Violette of Kirksville and reviewed by Prof. N. M. Trenholme of the University of Missouri. There being no report as yet from Superintendent O'Rear of Boonville on the Elementary Schools the Society proceeded to the election of officers. The officers chosen were Miss Porter of St. Joseph as President, Mr. Shouse of Kansas City as Vice President, Professor Eugene Fair of Kirksville as Secretary-Treasurer, and N. M. Trenholme of Columbia as Editor. The meeting then adjourned with the hope and expectation that at St. Joseph in November there would be a large and enthusiastic attendance of history teachers.

BOOK NOTICES.

Davis, William Stearns. An outline History of the Roman Empire (44 B. C. to 378 A. D.). New York. The Macmillan Co. 1909. pp. ix, 222.

A readable narrative history of Roman imperial development in its more popular aspects. There is not a great deal of emphasis on the institutional side and causes, and results are not clearly brought out. For young readers, however, Professor Davis' book will prove helpful and attractive and will make a useful introduction to the study of medieval

history. The chapter on "The Awakening of the Empire" (Ch. III) is of particular value.

Johnson, A. H., Editor. Six Ages of European History. From A. D. 476-1878. 6 vols. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1910.

This excellent series will meet with a welcome from teachers of Medieval and Modern History as furnishing suitable collateral reading for both text-book and lecture courses in high schools and colleges. The first volume is an account of "The Dawn of Medieval Europe," covering the period from 476 to 918, and is ably written by Professor J. B. Masterman of the University of Birmingham, England. Vol. II relates to "The Central Period of the Middle Ages," 918-1273, and is by Miss Lees of Somerville College, Oxford, England. Then follows a volume by Miss Lodge of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, on "The End of the Middle Age," 1273-1453. The last three volumes are devoted to modern history and are divided as follows: Vol. IV "Europe in Renaissance and Reformation," 1453-1660, by Miss Hollings of Edgbaston College, Dublin; Vol. V "The Age of the Enlightened Despot," 1660-1739, by A. H. Johnson of All Souls' College, Oxford, the editor of the series; and Vol. VI "The Remaking of Modern Europe," 1739-1878, by A. H. Marriott of Worcester College, Oxford.

The narrative is clear and readable, and the quality well sustained so that the series as a whole has decided merit as a reference work. The Macmillan Company has put the books on the American market at a price within the reach of any high school library.

Trenholme, N. M. An Outline of English History. For use in High Schools and Colleges. (Based on Cheyney's "Short History of England"). Boston, etc. Ginn & Co. pp. xii, 122.

This is a small manual of discussion topics in which an attempt is made to organize English History along developmental lines. In addition to the ninety topics outlined, there

is a list of reference books suitable for high school libraries and a pronouncing index of English proper names. The aim of the author has evidently been to provide a convenient manual of class room preparation and discussion for teachers and students who are attempting to get as much as possible from the study of English History. The outline is divided into twelve sections, and at the end of each section are lists of review questions.

Hazen, C. D. Europe Since 1815. New York. Henry Holt & Co. 1910.

A well organized account of nineteenth century history which will be of value both as a text and reference book. Professor Hazen has performed a difficult task with skill and ability.

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